

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1903.

PRICE In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

## ST. LOUIS OFFICERS CALL ON GOVERNOR AT GUADALAJARA.

Colonel Ahumada Tells  
Them That Fugitives  
Are Not Desired  
as Citizens.

PAPERS HAVE NOT ARRIVED.

Ambassador Clayton Says That  
President Roosevelt Is Tak-  
ing an Active Interest in  
Securing the Extra-  
dition.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC,  
VIA GALVESTON.

Guadalajara, Nov. 4.—Sheriff Dickmann  
and Chief Desmond are still here. They  
paid another visit to the Governor to-day  
at the invitation of Colonel Ahumada. He  
explained to them that Kratz was arrested  
by order of the Mexican authorities  
before the application of the American  
Ambassador was formally filed.

The Governor remarked that Mexico  
does not care for fugitives from justice as  
citizens, and that it was hoped a rigorous  
enforcement of the laws would keep many  
undesirable parties from coming across  
the border.

This afternoon the St. Louis officers vis-  
ited the Penitentiary, several public insti-  
tutions, and then dined with J. M. Schnul-  
der, formerly of St. Louis.

## AMBASSADOR CLAYTON TAKES ACTIVE INTEREST.

SPECIAL BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC,  
VIA GALVESTON.

Mexico City, Nov. 4.—Ambassador Clay-  
ton paid an official visit to the Depart-  
ment of Foreign Relations to-day in con-  
nection with the Kratz case, and was in-  
formed that the necessary extradition pa-  
pers from Washington had not arrived.

He at once wired to the State Depart-  
ment of the United States for information  
as to the time they would probably reach  
Mexico.

Mr. Clayton apprised the Mexican offi-  
cials that he desired to push the case with  
all the expedition possible, as President  
Roosevelt is taking an active interest in  
the case. When the papers arrive he will  
transmit them to the proper authorities  
without the least delay.

Concerning the effort to secure posses-  
sion of the fugitive, a prominent Govern-  
ment official to-day said:

"I am gratified at stand taken by the  
Government in this matter, and I am cer-  
tain that my feelings are but typical of  
the sentiment of all the best citizens of  
Mexico, especially those occupying respon-  
sible official positions.

"I think that this man Kratz should, by  
all means, be turned over to the United  
States, and I have no doubt that he  
will be.

"While we welcome Americans who are  
good citizens to this country with open  
arms, we feel, and have felt for some  
time, that the presence of fugitives from  
justice should be severely discouraged.

"We wish that Mexico should no longer  
be regarded as a haven for criminals, and  
I am glad to see the United States take  
the initiative in this matter, for the move-  
ment meets with the hearty approval of  
our Government, which stands ready at all  
times to exert itself to the utmost in the  
interest of law and order."

## BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES SWAYED BY EARTHQUAKE; SHOCKS IN EIGHT STATES.

Two Distinct Earthquakes Alarm Persons in All Parts of the  
City—Affected by a Feeling of Nausea Caused by the Undu-  
lating Motion—First Disturbance Occurs Shortly After 12  
O'Clock, Noon, and the Second Follows Within an Hour.

In St. Louis, the first shock, lasting for twenty seconds, occurred at  
12:15 p. m.

Second shock, duration about fifteen seconds, occurred at 1:18 p. m.  
The effects of the earth waves were noticed throughout the city, no one  
section experiencing the seismic disturbances in a more marked degree  
than another.

A peculiar coincidence was that while one person felt the first shock  
and did not notice the second, other persons in the same building failed to  
experience any unusual sensation during the period of the first disturbance,  
but were alarmed by the swaying movement of the earth shortly after 1  
o'clock.

Telegrams to The Republic received last night show that earthquake  
shocks were felt yesterday in eight States in the Central Mississippi Val-  
ley.

Eastern and Southern Missouri, Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana,  
Kentucky, Tennessee and parts of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas are  
included in the affected area.

While damage done was only slight, some of the reports indicate that  
much alarm has been caused, especially in the district which suffered most  
severely in the terrible New Madrid earthquakes early in the last century.  
At Caruthersville, it is stated, shocks were felt at frequent intervals  
from 5 o'clock Tuesday evening until yesterday afternoon, when the dis-  
turbance culminated in two severe shocks which made people hasten from  
their homes. These shocks were preceded by a roar similar to that which  
preceded the New Madrid disaster.

Throughout Southern Illinois the disturbances were sharp, but brief. At  
some points only one shock was noticed.

St. Louis experienced its share of seismic  
disturbances yesterday shortly after noon.  
The earthquake waves were pronounced in  
two instances and several persons report  
that they felt a third shock.

The first movement of the earth's crust  
was noticed at 12:15 p. m. It was in the  
nature of an undulating movement and its  
effects were experienced in all parts of  
the city.

The wave was noticeable for about twenty  
seconds, and although it was the most  
severe disturbance that had visited this  
vicinity in many years, there was little,  
if any, damage done.

Many persons, however, were frightened  
by the swaying, and especially in some of  
the downtown office buildings considerable  
anxiety was felt by those in the upper  
stories.

Hardly had the effects of the first shock  
ceased to be a topic of conversation before  
a second shock, even more severe than the  
first, was experienced. The second distur-  
bance commenced at 1:18 p. m. and lasted for about  
fifteen seconds.

Many persons who noticed the first  
earthquake did not feel the second move-  
ment of the earth, and others failed to  
experience any unusual sensation during  
the period of the second disturbance.

Between the two, however, nearly every  
person in St. Louis was aware that the  
earth was experiencing the effects of some  
disturbance. In private residences the ef-  
fects of the shocks were even more ap-  
parent, as chandeliers were seen to sway  
and in some instances light ornaments  
were overbalanced.

The Reverend Father De Laak, one of  
the instructors at St. Louis University,  
distinctly felt the second disturbance. He  
describes the movement of the earth as  
"swaying backward and forward," and  
believes that the center of the disturbance  
was a long distance from St. Louis.

Father De Laak says that the movement  
of the earth was very regular, and argues  
from that fact that the sudden and vio-  
lent action of the wave had decreased  
owing to the distance it had traveled.

While the force of the waves was such  
that many substantial buildings were  
rocked, while not violently, still with suf-  
ficient force to attract the attention of  
the tenants, the seismic disturbances were  
practically not noted at all in the upper  
floors of the skyscrapers.

Assistant Forecaster Daingerfield, who  
was in the office of the United States  
Weather Bureau, on the fifteenth floor  
of the Chemical building, during the  
period of the disturbances did not notice  
the movement of the earth.

The first intimation that anything un-  
usual had happened was received when  
persons in various parts of the city called  
up the Weather Bureau over the tele-  
phone and inquired regarding the extent  
and violence of the earthquake.

Several tenants of the Holland building,  
including W. T. Irwin, who has offices on  
the fifth floor, state that they felt the  
shock only once, while Doctor F. L.  
Phillips, whose offices are on the seventh  
floor, states that he noticed three distinct  
disturbances.

Numerous reports were made that clocks  
had been stopped by the disturbed equi-  
librium occasioned by the earthquakes. In  
several instances persons who were seated  
in chairs not firmly planted on the floor  
were thrown either forward or backward.

The Reverend Father Jose Coronas, S. J.,  
who has recently been assigned to the  
St. Louis University after a long residence  
in the Philippine Islands, did not notice  
the disturbance.

Father Coronas, however, while in Ma-  
nila, made a study of seismic disturbances  
and many articles written by him on the  
subject have been published. He also as-  
sisted by furnishing valuable data in the  
recent reports concerning Philippine  
earthquakes, compiled by the United  
States Government.

Father Coronas said yesterday that he  
could ascribe no absolute reason for the  
disturbance which was felt in St. Louis.  
"There are many causes from which  
earthquakes result. The most plausible  
explanation for the ones to-day, however,  
is the theory that there was a disturbance  
in what is known as the 'sunken area' of  
Missouri."

"Many authorities contend that the  
earth in that locality is divided into two  
distinct crusts, or layers. One of these, it  
is believed, is passing over the other.

"Of course, the movement is very slow,  
but should an obstruction be encountered,  
such as a large rock, when the practically  
irresistible force of the earth's crust over-  
came the obstruction there would natu-  
rally be a disturbance of some mag-  
nitude."

"It is a well-known fact that the earth  
waves, commonly called earthquakes,  
Continued on Page Two.

## ELROY S. PLATT TRIES TO END LIFE.

St. Louis Man Sends Bullet  
Through Left Lung in Pitts-  
burg Hotel.

COUNTS RIBS TO FIND HEART.

Divorce Suit Instituted by Wife  
and Following Court Pro-  
ceedings Thought to Be  
Cause of Act.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 4.—Elroy S. Platt,  
son of George Platt of the Platt Contract-  
ing Company of St. Louis, attempted to  
commit suicide in the Duquesne Hotel  
here this afternoon by shooting.

Before shooting he counted his ribs to  
locate his heart, sat on the bedside and  
then pulled the trigger with both hands.

Finding the injury not fatal, he rang  
for a bellboy and informed him of the  
act and asked for a physician.

He refused to give a reason for his at-  
tempt, and would only say that he was in  
the plate-glass business, and was a mar-  
ried man.

He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospi-  
tal, where an operation was immedi-  
ately performed, and it was found that the  
bullet passed completely through the left  
lung, missing the heart by a half inch. In-  
ternal hemorrhages were stopped and  
chances are even for his recovery.

He registered here on the 28th of Octo-  
ber, and has remained in the hotel most  
of the time, not speaking to other guests  
or divulging his business.

PLATT'S ACT FOLLOWS  
DIVORCE LITIGATION.

Elroy S. Platt, who attempted to com-  
mit suicide in Pittsburg yesterday, is  
the son of George Platt of No. 4122 North  
Eleventh street, president of the George  
Platt Contracting Company.

Platt left St. Louis on September 15.  
This was after divorce proceedings had  
been instituted by his wife, Mrs. Ella Dus-  
tin Platt, of No. 4132 West Pine boule-  
vard.

His attempt is thought to have been the  
result of incidents brought to light in con-  
nection with the divorce proceedings now  
in the Circuit Court.

Mrs. Ella Dustin Platt had little to say  
regarding her husband's act. She did not  
know he had attempted his life until  
informed by a Republic reporter.

She received a telegram from a hospital  
in Pittsburg, which stated that Mr. Platt  
was dangerously ill. It did not mention  
that he had tried to end his life.

Why a telegram was sent to her Mrs.  
Platt said she did not know. She has  
not lived with her husband for almost a  
year. Mrs. Platt broke down when the  
news was told to her.

Platt was married to Miss Ella Dustin,  
well known in St. Louis society, about two  
years ago. Platt had been married be-  
fore, his first wife having died one year  
after their wedding. She was formerly  
Miss Cora Sutherland.

WIFE SAYS SHE HAS  
NOT COLLECTED ALIMONY.

Early last spring he filed proceedings in  
the Circuit Court. He alleged that his  
second wife had a bad temper, and that  
they could not live together on ac-  
count of religious differences.

A month afterwards he dismissed the di-  
vorce proceedings at the request of his  
brother, it is said.

Mrs. Platt then filed her divorce suit.  
She claimed that her husband owed her  
the sum of \$12,000. He claimed that he  
was indebted to his father for this amount.

Under this judgment in favor of his fa-  
ther a levy was made upon the house-  
hold goods and furnishings of the house  
in which Mr. and Mrs. Platt had lived  
during their married life.

These furnishings, Mrs. Platt claimed,  
were seized and sold by her husband as a  
wedding present. They were bought by  
representatives of George Platt for  
about \$3,000. It is said that afterward  
Platt alleged that the goods had not yet  
been paid for.

It is alleged that George Platt advanced  
his son the money to furnish a house  
when he first married, and that he had  
not repaid him.

Platt was sued on his bond by Mrs.  
Platt. The case is now pending in court.  
It has been continued once.

Divorce proceedings brought by Mrs.  
Platt are also pending in the Circuit  
Court. The date for the hearing is Nov-  
ember 12.

WOMAN HURT IN COLLISION.

Olive Street Car Runs Into One  
on Cherokee Line.

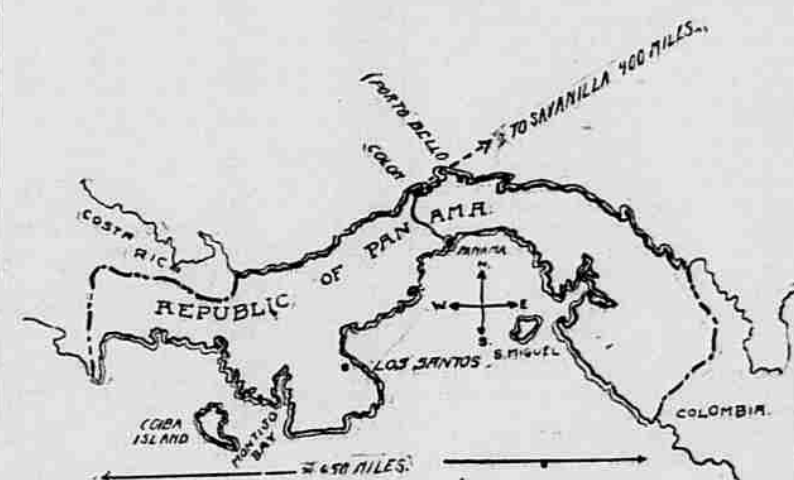
In the collision of an Olive street and  
a Cherokee line car at Twelfth and Olive  
streets yesterday at noon, Mrs. Johanna  
Shelbaum of No. 1415 Wright street was  
injured. She declined to go to the City  
Dispensary and was conveyed to her home  
by Doctor Vaughn of the Century build-  
ing.

In the excitement Miss Maggie Prokots,  
a passenger on the Olive street car, lost a  
letter addressed to the Reverend Father  
Ehema, Twelfth and Soudard streets, which,  
she said, contained information of im-  
portance to friends.

## GUNBOAT FIRES ON PANAMA; MARINES LAND AT COLON; NEW REPUBLIC COMPLETED.

Presence of the American Gunboat Nashville Prevents Serious  
Trouble at Colon, Where Several Hundred Colombian Soldiers,  
Deprived of Their Commander, Declare They Will Remain Loy-  
al to the Government—Bluejackets Withdrawn After Quiet Is  
Restored on Promise That Order Will Be Preserved.

BALES OF COTTON ARE PLACED ON CARS FOR BARRICADES.



NEW REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, WHICH WANTS THE PANAMA CANAL BUILT.  
The State has long been regarded as the poorest of the Colombian Union, and its  
finances have been at so low an ebb that the Bogota Government had to make a re-  
mittance monthly to meet the deficit. Nevertheless, its importance in view of the  
possibility of the construction of the Isthmian Canal has been so great that it wielded  
a large influence in Colombian affairs. Political influences have long been at work  
to bring about a rupture with the Bogota Government, and the rejection of the canal  
treaty precipitated the crisis.

NASHVILLE WAS EXPECTED  
TO KEEP SOLDIERS AWAY.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The dis-  
patches sent from officials here to  
the Nashville, which should have  
reached her immediately upon her  
arrival at Colon, November 2, were  
intercepted and were not received  
by Commander Hubbard until after  
the Colombian gunboat Cartagena  
arrived at Colon with 500 Colombian  
troops aboard, when it was too late  
to prevent her entrance to the har-  
bor.

The execution of the original  
scheme would have eliminated the  
Cartagena from the situation at  
Colon, and the present complica-  
tions would have been avoided.

Colon, Nov. 4.—After a day filled with  
alarms, the newly proclaimed Republic of  
Panama is profoundly quiet to-night.

The Colombian flag still flies over the  
prefecture here, and several hundred com-  
manderos Colombian soldiers still in the  
city maintain that they will continue loyal  
to the Bogota Government.

But over many houses in the city al-  
ready floats the tricolor ensign of the  
Republic of Panama.

The presence of the gunboat Nashville  
has prevented serious disturbances here  
to-day.

This morning there was for a time  
strong prospect of a clash between the  
Government troops and sympathizers of  
the Provisional Government.

Americans and other foreigners took  
refuge in the railroad buildings, and the  
commander of the Nashville sent fifty  
bluejackets ashore to protect property and  
life.

This also provoked the troops, but to-  
night, on the assurance of Colonel Torres,  
the senior officer of the military, that he  
is able to maintain order, the marines  
were recalled to the Nashville.

GUNBOAT DEPARTS.  
The Government gunboat Cartagena  
started at full speed to-day toward Savan-  
illa, 400 miles away. It is probable that  
she will carry to the Bogota Government  
the first news of the insurrection, as all  
land lines of communication have been  
severed by the revolutionists.

The city of Panama is now in the hands  
of revolutionists and no serious attempt  
has been made to recapture it. The Co-  
lombian gunboat Bogota arrived in the  
harbor after the declaration of independ-  
ence and threw a few shells into the city,  
without doing damage to life or property.

Her fire was answered by the guns of  
the town forts and by those on the gun-  
boat Padilla, which had declared in favor  
of the revolution. Shortly afterwards the  
Bogota left the bay, but, as she has little  
coal on board, she will not be able to go  
far.

GOVERNMENT FORMED.

The revolutionary junta is composed of  
Jose Augustin Arango, Frederico Boyd and  
Tomas Arias, who have charge of the  
government, with headquarters at Pan-  
ama.

The composition of the Provisional Cab-  
inet is as follows:  
Minister of the Government, Eusebio  
Morales.

Minister of Finance, Doctor Manuel Am-  
ador.

Minister of Foreign Relations, F. V.  
De La Bapilla.

Minister of Justice, Carlos Mendoza.

Minister of Public Instruction, N. Vic-  
toria.

Minister of War and Marine, Miconor de  
Obarrío, Jr.

J. A. Sotomayor was formerly a Senator  
from Panama and is local counsel for the  
Panama Railroad Company. He is an in-  
fluential conservative.

Frederico Boyd is the son of an Ameri-  
can and nephew of the late James Boyd,  
founder of the Panama Star and Herald.  
Thomas Arias was Secretary of Finance  
a few years ago. He belongs to the  
Conservative party.

LEADING PHYSICIAN.  
Doctor Manuel Amador is the leading  
physician of Panama and connected with the  
Panama Railroad.

Carlos Mendoza, Minister of Justice, is  
a lawyer and politician of the Liberal  
party.

Miconor de Obarrío, Jr., Minister of War  
and Marine, is a young man of good fam-  
ily. He was born in New York, of Colum-  
bian parents.

F. V. De La Bapilla is a prominent law-  
yer.

As the result of a conference here Col-  
onel Torres, commanding the troops at  
Colon, has sent on a special train to Pan-  
ama a representative to confer with Gen-  
eral Tovar, whose unconditional release is  
demanded.

Doctor Amador late last night offered to  
allow General Tovar to return with his  
troops, now at Colon, disarmed, to Carta-

## FARRIS DEPENDS ON IMPEACHMENT OF JOHN A. LEE.

Former Lieutenant Governor  
Tells Complete Story of  
The Alum Boodle  
Deal Implicating  
Defendant.

ADMITS MEMORY IS BAD.

Confesses That in Stump  
Speeches He Had Denied  
Charges of Corruption Made  
Against the Steelville  
Senator.

FAMOUS MESSAGE IN COURT.

Denies That Signature to Tele-  
gram Advising Kelley to Take  
a "Brief Recreation Trip" Is  
His—Does Not Expect to  
Be Prosecuted.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 4.—Editors  
from The St. Louis Republic were intro-  
duced in the Farris trial this afternoon  
when Attorney Jourdan cross-examined  
Lee as to his speeches within the last  
year.

Without specifying the exact number of  
the paper, Mr. Jourdan asked Lee if he  
had not made addresses denying state-  
ments in an editorial which charged that  
Farris was responsible for the defeat of  
the antislavery bill.

Lee answered the question rather vagu-  
ely, stating that he did not recall exactly  
what he had said in speeches at Lebanon.



SENATOR FRANK H. FARRIS.  
Steelville or Cuba. He admitted, how-  
ever, that he had made addresses in which  
he denied charges of corruption against  
Farris.

While on the witness stand, which he oc-  
cupied for four and one-half hours, to-  
day, Lee denied that he had written cer-  
tain letters alleged to be some of the  
original Kelley documents to which his  
signature was attached.

He also denied the authorship of the  
telegram signed James Sargent, in which  
Kelley was advised to "take a brief recre-  
ation trip." When confronted with the  
original message which S. H. Mudge of the  
Postal Telegraph Company was summoned  
to present, Lee still denied that the  
writing was his or that he had sent the  
message and Attorney Jourdan, who was  
cross-examining him, let the matter stand  
for the time.

DEFENSE PROPOSES TO  
IMPEACH LEE'S TESTIMONY.

Impeachment of Lee's testimony is the  
policy avowed by the defense and Jourdan  
so stated several times in response to  
questions by Judge Graves as to the  
motives for certain interrogations he pre-  
pared to Lee to-day.

Mr. Jourdan dwelt on Lee's denials, not  
displaying the contents of the letters, but  
stating that he wished note made of Lee's  
denials.

He also extracted from the reluctant  
former Lieutenant Governor answers that  
he had denied statements relative to legis-  
lative corruption before the Cole County  
Grand Jury, and had afterwards made a  
confession of the same charges before the  
same body.

The rest of the day was occupied by a  
steady cross-examination by Attorney  
Jourdan, on matters connected with the  
Kelley letters and dispatches, and a short  
redirect examination by Attorney General  
Crow.

Twenty-three letters were produced by  
Mr. Jourdan, mostly addressed to Kelley,  
and dated from periods early in 1901 to  
the middle of the present year.

Lee examined each letter carefully be-  
fore replying as to whether his signature  
on the document was genuine, denying  
several to which his name was attached.  
These letters included one dated March 20,  
1902, one dated November 21, 1902, and one  
dated November 21, 1901.

LEE DENIES SIGNATURE TO  
FAMOUS KELLEY TELEGRAM.

One of the dramatic periods in the trial  
came when Lee denied the authorship of  
what was said to be the original dispatch  
of April 7, 1903, received by Kelley. Lee  
denied the authorship after a brief glance  
at the paper.

"Are you sure?" demanded Attorney  
Jourdan.

"Yes," responded Lee.

"Call Mr. Mudge of the Postal," said  
Mr. Jourdan, turning to the court clerk.  
Lee looked worried as a dead silence fell  
on the courtroom while the Postal repre-  
sentative was summoned. The latter pro-  
duced the subpoena under which he had  
come to Jefferson City as a witness, and

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## NATURAL COAL FORMATION ON WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS MAY BE USED AS AN EXHIBIT OF MISSOURI'S RESOURCES.



By a Republic Photographer.  
Laborers at work mining and removing coal from the vein in front of the Missouri Building at the World's Fair. At the point marked with a cross, on the left, the coal presents a four-foot face.

It has been suggested to the World's  
Fair management that the fine vein of  
bituminous coal, which has been un-  
earthed on the side of the hill directly in  
front of the Missouri State building, be  
smoothed at the end and left exposed as  
a natural mineral exhibit for the Exposi-  
tion.

A road will run in front of the outcrop  
of the coal vein. On either side of the  
coal the hill is being added and prepared  
for lawn and landscape treatment. It is  
proposed to leave an opening, sheer down  
in the sloping lawn, showing the end of  
the vein and the slate and clay strata  
above it.

A cut of this kind would not be suf-  
ficiently large to mar the beauty of the  
lawn, it is thought, or the front view of  
the State building. It would not need to  
be over twenty-five feet wide, and, as the  
vein at that point is not over four feet  
thick, a height of ten feet would show all  
the interesting features.

The road would pass almost on a level  
with the floor of the cut and the bottom  
of the vein. From the point where the  
lawn would strike the top of the open-  
ing to the floor the surface would be  
sharply cut and smoothed, so as to bring  
out the geological formation.

Many tons of coal were removed to  
make room for the Government building  
foundations. It was piled at one side,  
and the pile driving and construction en-  
gines throughout that part of the site used  
it for fuel. It burned well, and in all re-  
spects proved as good fuel as could be  
bought anywhere in the city.

The floor of the Government building  
completely covered the vein, and it was  
lost sight of until uncovered again in  
grading the hill in the rear. In the course  
of the last few days it has come promi-  
nently into view, and a force of men are  
at work upon it.